

LO - To
LZ 1943

File

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D. C.

Lowe, Richard 9673

X Teheran
X Iraq

December 14, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DONOVAN

I am attaching a copy of a letter from "Richard"
in Teheran, which I think you might be interested in
reading.

JB
D. B.

COPY

A 1030

Teheran, Nov. 16, 1942

No. 1.

Dec. 17, 1942

Dear Gordon,

Your letter of Oct. 15 was very welcome with its assurance that my efforts have been of some value. I am still continuing the Russian lessons which I started last winter and could now take care of essential wants in the language. With a few months in an exclusively Russian speaking community, I believe I could get along well.

In addition to that work, I have been compiling everything reported since Sept. 15, 1941 in the local French language paper. I have done that in the belief that you might find it useful to have a brief summary of the development of events here during the first year of the country's freedom from the domination of the ex-Shah and since the British-Russian entry. I am also trying to discover from the acts and statements of Iranians during the last year, what elements there are in the situation here upon which one could rely.

The collection and arrangement of this material has taken a long time since it had to be done while looking after my company's property and interests. I believe, however, that the background it will give will be useful. In several weeks I can begin a summary.

*on 12/17/42
Gordon*
I was glad to see 215 and learn of the promising developments in your organization and plans. I am sorry that our communication system is not complete, but expect in time that it will become so. Both 215 and I have given much thought to the matters referred to in your second paragraph and will continue to do so. The difficulties and dangers of entering a field which has for many years been of prime importance to the Russians, British, Germans, French and Turks are apparent. One must also not forget the Oriental's passion for pleasing at the expense of truth and the strong religious and racial prejudices which bias his observations.

There are now, or soon will be, American advisors in the fields of health, army, police, gendarmerie, agriculture, irrigation, provisioning (Supply) and finance. Americans will also operate the railroads. With these men actively at work, there will be very little factual information which Washington can not get through the Legation. The Legation and Consulates cover the governmental and economic activities of the country. The only other American source of news are the colonies of American missionaries and mission doctors.

The first group as a source of information is defective since, with one exception, none of the men speaks Persian and very few speak French, the foreign language most used here. They are therefore largely in the hands of interpreters. Their contacts are also almost entirely with officialdom and the people in power at the moment.

The principle defect of the missionaries as a source of information is that their followers are either from minorities, such as the Armenians or Chaldeans, or are converts who have lost their standing with their own people. Another defect is the prejudice which seems to go

A-1030

- 2 -

with the missionary spirit. The best informed and least prejudiced sources are the missionary doctors.

With the above sources of information and the native contacts which 215 and I have, I believe that, for the moment, we can supply any definite information requested. The most difficult problem about which to get accurate information is that of Russian activities, but we will continue to work on that.

Increasing military activity here and the intensification of American war efforts make the matter of cover more and more difficult. My cover is thin, though still tenable. Although I have only once been asked why I was not in the service, that question is likely to become more persistent. So far, those who may suspect me, don't care and, so far as I know, have no evidence.

I believe that 215 agrees that his cover could be improved. It is unfortunate that another person under the same auspices is out here working for the British intelligence. The main difficulty is, however, that foreigners must have a permit from the Russian consulate to travel in the Russian zone. A permit has just been refused to a justifiably suspected British citizen. If 215 is refused permission, it may be advisable for him to work for some American who would require him to travel. He has now worked out several promising and valuable ideas of which you will in time see the results. We are also in the process of organizing a combined activity which I believe will give good results.

Each of us now has an automobile which is essential for our work. On my last trip, I was obliged to buy two second-hand tires to get back here. They cost me \$540.00. Although my car has been ostensibly used for company business, the company buying the car, I think it is only just that you should pay for the tires. I am therefore taking the above sum from the money you sent for cables, unless I hear from you that some other arrangement is preferable. 215 and I each need a new set of tires in order to be able to do our work. If we buy them here they now cost from \$1200. to \$1460. a pair for 6.50 x 16. Can you send us eight new tires and tubos consigned care of the legation? If you can, I can sell one of my second-hand tires and give you back your \$540.

I am glad to hear of your plans for a visiting contact and have noted your remarks about other help. We will keep them in mind. I can guess the trend of your cables from what you have written. The method we used must be in 215's work-sheets.

In any case, we seem to be making progress and you can count on us for cooperation to the best of our ability.

Yours sincerely,
Richard

P.S. According to instructions from the State Dept. we have been

A-1030

CO
FY

- 3 -

asked by the Minister here to file a copy of all correspondence going in the pouch and a paraphrase of all cables to be placed in the Legation's confidential files and a second copy to be placed in the Confidential files of the State Dept. This we are doing, though in self protection certain alterations are being made in the copy for here. For instance, 215's number is being changed.

Richard.

Lucientes 9463

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Colonel Donovan
FROM: Major Bruce

With reference to your inquiry concerning Francisco Lucientes, I attach a copy of a memorandum from the New York Office regarding this subject.

You will note that he has a doubtful reputation and I am not of the opinion that we could make any use of him or effectively collaborate in changing his apparent pro-Axis attitude. I have doubts whether, in fact, we can with propriety engage in an undertaking which seems to be much more the task of the State Department or OWI.

D.B.
D. B.

Attachment

SECRET

C O P Y

12/3/42

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Mr. John C. Hughes
 FROM: H. Gregory Thomas
 SUBJECT: FRANCISCO LUCIENTES

I have read the copy of the memorandum from Mr. Dolbeare to Major Bruce, dated November 27th, which I am returning to you.

I do not feel that it would be advisable to do anything to assist LUCIENTES in his present predicament. I consider that his difficulties in the United States have been due to his taking a strong and constant Axis propaganda line in his news releases about American matters to the E.F.E. Agency.

Our Basque friends knew of LUCIENTES' activities in Paris in the years immediately preceding the war. In Paris, LUCIENTES was correspondent for the well known Spanish government newspaper A.B.C. and is said to have acted as confidential representative for MARQUES LUCA DE TENA, the owner of this paper. The Basques felt, and say that their opinion was shared by the French Military Intelligence Authorities, that LUCIENTES not only was a sympathizer of the Axis political line, but that he actually was in the employ of certain German propaganda agencies who conducted psychological warfare under the guise of innocent propaganda to France.

Our Basque friends tell me that LUCIENTES was particularly well known to ORTIZ ECHAGUE, who is at the present time correspondent in Washington for the leading Argentine newspaper LA NACION of Buenos Aires. Before making a definite decision in this matter, I believe it would be advisable to have someone discuss discreetly with ECHAGUE, LUCIENTES' background in his Paris days.

- 2 -

I also suggest that it is not necessary at the present time to endeavour to win over LUCIENTES' sympathies by such friendly treatment as might have been shown him previously, but which would now appear to be too late to do any good.

H.G.T.

Lucas 9131

RESTRICTED

By Direction of the President
 TDN Travel directly to necessary in military service
 WP Will proceed to
 TPA Travel by officer or his dependents by privately owned automobile is authorized
 AD Active Duty

DS for officer's travel is authorized, par 1 g. AR 605-180

WAR DEPARTMENT, 15, 1942

Washington.

Special Orders

P. 1

EXTRACT

TDN. FD 31 P 431-01, 02, 03, 07, 08, A 0425-23.

Paragraph 20 DP following officer ordered to AD WP in home to station date indicated.
 All dates are 1942 and personnel of APO unless otherwise indicated

Grade, Name, Section and
 Home Address
 2nd Lt. Verrymen Lucas
 6016th St. 1st Flr, Md
 (108th St. 1st Flr, C)

13 Nov

En. Date
of DutyBranch and Station
to which Assigned

Off. of Strategic serv,
 Co., Washington, D C
 (Limited Service Only)

Date of
Rank

A. Nov

MH

By order of the Secretary of War
 Official

J A UHO,

Major General

The Adjutant General

G. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief of Staff

2-7708

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

IN REPLY
 REFER TO AG COL Lucas, Edgar Merryman
 (11-13-42) PMLD

WASHINGTON

November 13, 1942
 RHJ/GH 1442

SUBJECT: Active Duty.

To: Director, Office of Strategic Service,
 Washington, D.C.

*Copy Sent
 E. W. Barnes
 Col L. C. Donnell*

Edgar Merryman Lucas, 0919955, now civilian employee
 your office, appointed Second Lieutenant AUS, November 7, 1942.
 Paragraph 10, Special Orders 309, WD, direct him report
 November 13th to you for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. P. H. Jackson
 Adjutant General

Loening's letter 9/30

X Submarines

X Cargo Ships

*Mr. Grover Loening
Roosevelt Field
Garden City, New York
11/1/42*

July 25, 1942

Mr. Grover Loening
Roosevelt Field
Garden City, New York

Dear Mr. Loening:

Many thanks for your kind letter of July 24, 1942, in which you developed the angle of potential assistance of cargo submarines to aviation activities in foreign service. The information which you have contributed will be passed on to the officers interested at once.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD F. SMITH
Major, A.U.S.
Contact Section, G-2

cc: Mr. Gerard B. Lambert

GROVER LEONING, B. Sc., A.M., C.E.

Aeronautic Consultant

Office: Roosevelt Field
Garden City, New York
Tel. Garden City 8460

July 24, 1942

Major Edward F. Smith
2641 Munitions Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Major Smith:

In connection with the work that I am doing as Technical Consultant in the War Production Board, Mr. Gerard Lambert has called my attention to your interest in submarine cargo carriers.

It is clearly evident that the carrying of cargo by air by a vast increase in the number of cargo planes will be faced with very serious gasoline delivery problem.

Many of us believe that the sinkings of submarine of tankers and freighters are a prelude of what will happen next year when these ships are attacked by torpedo bombing aircraft of long range capacity. From bases in continental Europe, Norway, and Africa a great extension of torpedo bombing will be even more serious in its discouraging consequences than the submarine campaign now being waged.

The surface freight ship is facing a terrible ordeal.

If tankers carrying aviation gasoline for the operation of an air cargo fleet are to be decimated in any such manner, the whole operation of an air cargo carrying program will be jeopardized.

We ourselves in the airfield are, of course, not qualified to pass on the naval engineering correctness of cargo carrying submarines, but we are reminded that the Germans had such craft - up to three thousand tons - some twenty-four years ago and it would be reasonable to suppose that naval architecture would have advanced since then to a point where a five thousand ton submarine could be feasible. Aviation gasoline is a very concentrated load and a five thousand ton submarine carrying, let us say, two thousand tons of gas supply as a deliverable load, would by this one load enable over one hundred Martin Mers super-flyin' ships to be fueled up for a return flight of three thousand miles distance. A fleet of ten such cargo carrying submarines, therefore, that could be counted on to rendezvous with marine aircraft in bays and lee waters that can be indefinitely altered for secrecy in various parts of the world, could be most invaluable.

In addition, of course, there has been the constant problem in connection with aircraft - and one which has greatly stimulated the need for cargo carrying aircraft - and that is that aircraft in service at the various fronts

- 2 -

Major Edward F. Smith

July 24, 1942

are constantly needing spare parts. Since most of the fronts excepting China are accessible from the water, a cargo carrying submarine that would act somewhat as a rather ship for service aircraft by being at hand with a load of stores and yet a type of vessel that can hide from any attack either from the air or from the sea, would seem to have very important possibilities.

It appears increasingly evident that only by boldness in developments such as these are we likely to get a head start on the enemy - that we need to beat him - rather than be constantly involved in the catching up process that we are now in.

Sincerely yours,

Grover Loening
Technical Consultant
War Production Board

GL:om

cc: Gerard D. Lambert

CONFIDENTIALLuce, Clair 9109.
Middle East
Auchinleck.**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.**By Courier

November 14, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

You may have heard already about Mrs. Luce's campaign of political warfare in respect of the British Empire, but it's so interesting and so relevant to our operations that I am taking a chance on boring you with a repetition:

When Mrs. Luce went to the Middle East some time ago she had an interview with Auchinleck, among others, and obtained from him some extremely important and previously confidential information. According to one account, she even learned the date on which the British offensive in North Africa was due to begin. She wrote this information down in her notebooks -- and also inscribed her opinion of Auchinleck and of the British Administration in that part of the world and elsewhere, all of this in extremely uncomplimentary terms.

Previous to her return to America, she persuaded Moncton to put her notes under some kind of an official British seal with the idea that this would clear them without inspection through any British posts she might be passing on her way home. In addition to these notes under seal, Mrs. Luce also had further notes in her possession which she wrote after the earlier material was sealed. When she arrived at the British censorship in Trinidad, a British official looked through her unsealed papers and found among them the notes in which she had expressed herself with considerable feeling on the British. The official was moved by this discovery to break the seal which Moncton had placed on the earlier material, and read that too. Mrs. Luce felt very strongly about this action, and protested with great feeling, but the official at Trinidad was not deterred.

So grave a view was taken in Trinidad of Mrs. Luce's notes, and most particularly of the information she had obtained from Auchinleck, that all the papers were sent to London. According to one version, they even went to Mr. Churchill himself. They were then sent to Washington--apparently to the White House. It was only after these several examinations that they were returned to Mrs. Luce.

This history is supposed to explain the disciplinary action taken against both Moncton and Auchinleck some time ago, and it's firmly believed in at least some quarters that Mrs. Luce's experience was not altogether unconnected with the "Open Letter" to the British people recently published in Life Magazine.

- 4 -

Shortly after Mrs. Luce's return to this country, she spoke at an off-the-record meeting of the Overseas Press Club in Washington about her travels and took a very strongly anti-British-Empire position. The meeting was more or less informal, and the atmosphere was friendly to her, so there seems to be no reason to suppose that she was provoked into saying anything she did not really mean. Among other things, she said at this meeting that the Suez Canal should be turned over to the Egyptians.

"When do you think this should be done?" she was asked.

"Right now," she replied.

"Does that go for the Panama Canal too--do you think that ought to be given back to Panama?" another correspondent present asked.

"Yes," Mrs. Luce replied. "It goes for Panama too."

I cannot guarantee this account of the latest stages in Mrs. Luce's political career, but it comes from extremely well informed and sober minded persons who are without prejudices.

Hope to see you again soon.

All the best.

Yours,

Wallis Luce

100-100000-8913
 x Penman
 x Rado

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
 270 MADISON AVENUE
 NEW YORK CITY

memo to Col. Canovan
 from ECR

Over dinner Mr. Lochner told Mr. Dulles and myself two items of interest:

1) That a high German officer who is in charge of prison camps is preparing "black lists" of Nazis. He intends to give these lists in time to the prisoners of war in order to let them know whom they should kill. Lochner by the way thought this a wonderful idea. My guess is, that this officer is his father-in-law.

2) Mr. Lochner is in possession of a code which was given to him by "somebody" in the German army. The people who expect a message from Lochner or from the person to whom he is turning over this code, are stealing parts of a receiver set and expected to have it together in a relatively short time.

I thought it might be a good idea to have Lochner on friendly terms with us, there might be a moment when we might use this code possibly for other purposes than Mr. Lochner had in mind.

Lochner's greatest desire is to speak to the President. His ego is very hurt and this would be balm to his vanity. Lochner's book must come out shortly. I think that if we were the agency who did him his favor, we might get more out of him. Also I think he would talk his head off to the President because it would mean so much to him. And I understand the President is a good listener.

I believe Lochner is the only correspondent who had contacts with the opposition. All others stayed carefully away. The fact that he was there since 1921 and was married to a German woman put him in a different category.

June 6, 1942

Memorandum to: Mr. John P. O'Keefe
 From: Emy C. Rado
 Subject: Mr. Louis P. Lochner

On Friday, June 5th I had my first interview with Mr. Louis P. Lochner, the head of the Berlin Associated Press office. He has been in Germany since 1931. He is married (it is his second marriage) to a German woman who has had her American citizenship since 1921.

I had heard that Mr. Lochner was very much upset about the fact that the customs agents retained all his papers and manuscripts. They have not yet been returned to him. I also heard that he was furious because other newspapermen spoke of him as a Nazi or Nazi-sympathizer and told stories of the special favors the Germans had granted him.

When Mr. Lochner came to this office, he was smooth but icy. He immediately mentioned that colleagues of his reproached him for having stayed in Germany to the very end and went around telling stories about him. He also said that he could not answer any questions which involved accurate figures because his papers and his notes were retained by the government. But he added that he was more of a specialist on political questions anyhow and he did not need figures to answer this kind of questions.

I started the interview by mentioning an article of his I had read in the New York Post on June 5th. It is called "Generals must park guns when they go to see Hitler". I told Mr. Lochner that I thought he would probably be the best person to talk about the German army, that I knew he had been familiar with it for a long time. We discussed the article and then he told me that he had put the last three paragraphs in it only in order to protect the generals.

This admission made it clear that he believes in a revolt by the generals. I asked him if these generals were personally dissatisfied or if there was an organized group. He says there is an organized group and it is connected with other organized opposition groups in Germany. He says the leader among the generals is General Beck. Another he mentioned was Halder. He says that present day German generals are very different from the world war generals. They are not the Ludendorff type. They are not political generals. In one way he said it is good that General von Reichenau is dead because he had political ambitions, and although he would have been part of the opposition, he could have hurt it. These German generals of the opposition do not dream of a future German state as a military dictatorship. They think that some German people must, at the first opportunity, turn against the Nazis. He says this moment can come only after a serious military blow. Mr. Lochner thought that perhaps 100 raids like the one over Cologne would be enough to prepare the ground for such action.

- 2 -

He says that as far as it is possible the opposition is organizing itself. He personally sat in on conversations between two leaders of two opposition groups. Up to now only leaders of two groups meet and they usually do not know the leaders of other groups.

The opposition is called: DIE FRONT DER ANSTÄNDIGEN LEUTE (a front of decent people). They have a three point programme:

- 1) Restitution of every single item that has been stolen by the Germans since the Nazis have come to power.
- 2) Inviting the German Jews to come back and restore everything to them.
- 3) The Nazis must go to the invaded countries and with their own hands rebuild everything they have destroyed.

(I heard of this same program last fall when Mr. Darius Davis of the Y.M.C.A. returned from Germany. He had talked with church leaders, and he told us that an opposition was being organized.)

1) The Catholics play a big part in this opposition. Mr. Lochner has had many conversations with Catholic leaders about it. They gave him a message for Dr. Bruening. The Catholics in Germany are very hopeful about Bruening, saying that he is in good standing with President Roosevelt and with the people of the United States. They make an exception for Dr. Bruening because, aside from him they do not want people who have left Germany to come back and immediately become leaders. They do not think of him as the future head of the German State, but as an interim leader. For the time being there is no discussion of the form the future state will take; they only want to develop as broad a front as possible against the Nazis.

2) Mr. Lochner thought it was particularly wise of the generals to have sought contact with the former trade union leaders. They have united first of all the different former trade union leaders among themselves. Of these men, he mentioned only one by name: Anton Erkelens, who is leading a retired life in Germany. Mr. Lochner expects a lot of them when the time comes.

3) The third group consists of small land-owners. They are mostly from north and northeast Germany. These agrarians have never been organized before, but the Nazis have set up organizations for them. It is through these Nazi organizations that they now work.

4) The fourth group is made up of Protestant churchmen. These ministers have finally realized that Christianity is threatened and that Nazism is their enemy. Mr. Lochner says they have a lot of influence.

- 3 -

One of the groups, I don't know which one, has established contact with the Communists. Mr. Lochner says he personally had no contact with them and never sat in on a joint conversation. But he maintains that the Communists are united among themselves on one point: no more communism in Germany of the Comintern type. It must be German communism. They want to be independent of Moscow.

Mr. Lochner grew friendlier all the time during the interview. I took hardly any notes and he continued the conversation as he called it; just thinking aloud. I believe he was testing me out when he asked me what would you think of future Germany under Prince Louis Ferdinand? He went on, that the Hohenzollern Prince was very democratic, that he was liked by President Roosevelt. He continued that the Prince had a very good record everywhere. I answered him with a question: Is he not married to a very White Russian princess? He said, yes, but if President Roosevelt supported him he might be able to overcome the resistance of the Russians.

I think that Mr. Lochner personally favors a monarchistic solution. He mentioned that his present wife came from a monarchistic-minded family in Germany and that he had many contacts in that direction. I enclose a newspaper clipping of the New York Times of June 6 in which Mr. Lochner just casually mentions Prince Louis Ferdinand.

Mr. Lochner has known Hitler for many years. He was introduced to him by Roehm. I asked him if he had noticed any change in Hitler. He says that recently Hitler has been losing his grip, that he makes many mistakes, but that the people who believe in him are slow to realize it, because it is always painful to give up an idol.

A man on Mr. Lochner's staff, an American Catholic, has made a study of Catholic resistance in Germany.

Unfortunately, I had to cut short the interview. Mr. Lochner promised to give me some more time next week. He is leaving in the middle of the week for a vacation and after a few weeks will take up a job in Washington interpreting the news for Associated Press.

Regardless of whether or not one agrees with Mr. Lochner's ideas, I think we should try to get as much from him as possible. Only a man who had contacts with Germans over a long period of time and who knows Germany intimately would be in a position to find out anything from the generals.

I felt it might be a good idea if someone high up would get in touch with Mr. Lochner personally. I am convinced that he knows more than he has told me in an 1 1/2-hour interview, as he is very much on the defensive on account of being known as pro-German, and is called pro-Nazi by many people. He might be very pleased if he were honored in some way.

He told me that his son, Bob Lochner, has been broadcasting to Germany for NND for many months. He said the Germans apparently did not know it was his son. He uses his mother's name.

P. H. I just came from the Custom House where I went through Mr.

-4-

Lochner's papers to see what would be valuable material for us.
I found three points of interest:

1) Mr. Lochner is Godfather to Prinz Louis Ferdinand's child.

2) Mr. Lochner brought a lot of photographs:

1 big album of pictures of the Kaiser's funeral; many pictures of Prinz Louis Ferdinand, his wife, his sister, his child.

No doubt his personal sympathies are on that side.

3) Mrs. Lochner's father is, ~~or was~~ Reichsanilitaergerichtsrat Steinberger.

ARMY OPPOSITION

Referring to the first interview, I asked Mr. Lochner how he thought the opposition in the German army would ever go to work. He was told that the army has to wait for a big enough opposition in the civilian population. They are afraid that small groups might get out of hand and start actions on a small scale. A colonel told Mr. Lochner that he should not lose confidence in his friends in the army if he reads some day that the army helped to put down unrest or something like it. This would only indicate that somebody had started prematurely. Mr. Lochner is very much afraid of the Catholics in this respect. They are very impatient and have become bold. Mr. Lochner was told that officers and regiments in the whole German army are being scrutinized by the opposition in the army. They are finding out on whom to count. Whole regiments are already identified as being on their side.

Mr. Lochner says that a sure sign of "the rats leaving the ship" is Dr. Schaecht. He has sent word to Prince Louis Ferdinand, that the Prince should remember that Schaecht has always been for a German monarchy.

Dr. Dickhoff tried to use his influence with the Nazis so that Mr. Lochner should not be interned or at least should be given special treatment. Mr. Lochner says he thanks God that Dickhoff was not successful. He would never have accepted anything different from the other correspondents. Dickhoff sent him words of friendship to Bad Nauheim. Mr. Lochner thinks that Dickhoff probably can be counted against the Nazis.

AG 201 - Lowman, Lawrence W.
(12-16-42).O-A.

Orders.

Summary, Maj. 28445
12/16/42.

December 18, 1942.

Major Lawrence W. Lowman 0909325, N. M. B.,
Office of Strategic Services,
25th and E. Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

1. The Secretary of War directs as necessary in the military service that you proceed on or about December 18, 1942, from Washington, D. C., to New York, New York, on temporary duty for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of War, and upon completion of this temporary duty return to your proper station.
2. The travel involved is chargeable to FD 34 P 434-02 A 0425-23.
3. The Finance Officer making payment in connection with the travel performed will submit a copy of the voucher, showing the amount paid, month in which paid, voucher number and citation of this order. The copy of the voucher will be forwarded by letter of transmittal to The Adjutant General's Office, attention Fiscal Section, stating that the enclosed copy of voucher is furnished for the purpose of securing reimbursement from the Office of Strategic Services.

W. H. L. H. H.

Adjutant General.
Officers Branch, Maj McGuire
Ph 79029

DISTRIBUTION:

OFFICE, STRATEGIC SERVICES, 25TH & E. STS, N.W.
O.G., SECOND SERVICE COMMAND.
FISCAL SECTION, AGO, ATTN MRS. BOSWORTH, RM. 28914, PENTAGON BLDG.
UNIT PERSONNEL GROUP, ORS, RM. 1607, MUNITIONS BLDG.
MR. TUCOI, RM. 1505, MUNITIONS BLDG.

Lowman 8413
Director
Communications

copy

September 21, 1942

EXECUTIVE ORDER

A Communications Branch of O.S.S. is herewith constituted in this Agency. This Branch will comprise all O.S.S. facilities and message centers and personnel concerned with communications by wireless, by telegraph or by cable, wherever located, but does not include responsibility for telephone exchanges, courier or messenger services.

Major L.W.Lowman is herewith appointed Director of the Communications Branch responsible to the Director and Assistant Director of O.S.S.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

BY:

G Edward Buxton
Assistant Director

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

JUL 24 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Director
Office of Strategic Services
25th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I have before me your letter under date of July 17, 1942, with which you forwarded a copy of a communication directed to you on July 14, 1942, by Mr. Alfred E. Lyon, 119 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate your courtesy and interest in making the information contained in your communication available to me. Please be advised that I am taking the liberty of writing to Mr. Lyon and that I have made arrangements for him to be interviewed by an Agent of our New York Office for the purpose of securing any additional data in his possession regarding the subject matter of his communication.

Please be assured of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Sum 7390

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 17, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Here is a letter from Alfred Lyon who is
Vice President of Philip Morris Company. You
probably already know about this, but I am passing
it on for your information.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Copy sent 7/17/42

Lyon 7390

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 17, 1942

Mr. Alfred M. Lyon
119 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Alfred:

I have your letter and of course will see
that it receives the attention of the right people.
It may be this man is already spotted but I am
glad to have the information.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

✓

Lyon 7390
X Seifert

COPY

ALFRED E. LYON
119 Fifth Avenue
New York

July 11th, 1942.

Dear Bill:

Fritz (or Fred) Seifert
218 High Point Ave.
Weehawken, N. J.

This man should be investigated. If nothing more serious he is continually spreading Nazi propaganda of a most dangerous kind. He is an air raid warden for the district, works for the Wall St. Journal.

I am writing you as I do not know anyone in the P.B.T. Would you please handle the situation? You know I would not write you if it were just the case of a loose or frivolous remark.

Hope you are keeping fit.

/s/ Al

P.S. You can refer to me.

Al.

ALFRED E. LYON
110 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Executive Vice-President
PHILIP MORRIS & CO. LTD. INC.

Lyon 7210

July 14th - 1942.

Dear Bill.

Trudy (or Fred) Trifert
218 High Point Ave.
Weehawken, N.J.

This man should be investigated.
If nothing more serious he is
continually spreading Nazi
propaganda of a most dangerous
kind. He is an air raid warden
for the district. Works for the Wall
St Journal. I am writing you as I
do not know anyone in the F.B.I.

Would you please handle the situation.
You know I would not write you
if it was just the case of a loose
of Trudy's remark.

Hope you are keeping fit.

P.S. You can refer to me as.

Al.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO

Free
Luxembourg 7342
X Tossit
X France, Unoccupied
X Krier, Peter

FROM: Leslie T. Fossel
TO: John P. O'Keefe
SUBJECT: Peter Krier, Luxembourg Minister of Labor

DATE May 27, 1942

Several months ago I talked with Mr. Krier and he brought up the subject of the possibility of effecting a method of escape for 300 or 400 Luxembourg boys who left Luxembourg and are now trapped in Unoccupied France. I believe Mrs. Rado obtained from Mr. Krier a list of these boys.

I have guessed from conversations with Mr. Krier, his secretary and other members of the Luxembourg government that there is some internal strife in that government.

Today I talked again with Mr. Andre Wolff, Luxembourg Commissioner of Information whom Colonel Buxton met together with Prime Minister Dupong. Mr. Wolff made these points concerning Mr. Krier:

1. Mr. Krier is a leftist who is charged with being primarily interested in people of similar political thought.
2. Mr. Krier is persona non grata with the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg and is not particularly friendly with the Prime Minister and other members of the Luxembourg government.
3. Most of these difficulties are traceable to the wife of Mr. Krier who is described as being "a most ambitious communist."
4. For the reason that Mrs. Krier particularly has caused the government some annoyance in this country, Mr. Krier is being returned to London.
5. On the point of effecting an escape for the Luxembourg boys in Unoccupied France, Mr. Krier is in entire agreement with the rest of the government and feels just as they do, that they must make every effort to get these boys out.

These accusations of Mr. Wolff's can be taken for what they are worth. It is my own opinion that other apparent facts tend to make them appear very likely. Mr. Krier himself is unquestionably an honest, reliable man. He feels a real obligation to help the

John P. O'Keeffe

2.

May 27, 1942

Luxembourgers caught in France and on this point he can certainly be dealt with.

Mr. Wolff also told me that Prime Minister Dupong has been in contact with Mr. Sumner Welles concerning these boys and received from Mr. Welles a letter indicating that the State Department sympathized with their position and was interested in the case. Mr. Dupong also talked with two other people from the C.O.I. in Washington but Mr. Wolff was unable to recall their names.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
~~COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION~~

Lost document 7258
J. J. Sullivan
SECRET, *Hunt*

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Lt. Col. Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.

DATE July 6, 1942

TO: Mr. James R. Murphy

SUBJECT: J.I.C., daily summary, July 1, 1942

An investigation of the loss of this document was conducted by Captain Brewer and Lieutenant Gross of the Security Office. This investigation disclosed that there is no record or recollection anywhere of the document in question subsequent to the time when it was delivered by an Army Sergeant to Mr. Nelson who signed for it. The probability is that the document has at no time left the Administration Building, unless by chance it fell into a wastepaper basket and was picked up as part of the trash, or unless it has found its way into one of the safes. This last possibility is remote by reason of the fact that a careful search of all safes and cabinets has evidently been made.

It is our understanding that in the future documents of this nature will be taken directly to Mrs. O'Donnell who will "charge the documents out" on distribution.

The title page of the J.I.C. summary of July 2, 1942 which was loaned to us in order to facilitate the investigation is returned herewith.

E. C. Huntington, Jr.
 Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
 Lt. Col., AUS
 Security Officer

SECRET

JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 204

Copy 33 of 60.

OROO

2

July, 1942

Reproduction of the contents of
this Summary is prohibited, except
by authorization of the Joint U. S.
Chiefs of Staff.

RRORR



HEADQUARTERS

Copies to
 UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

WASHINGTON

23 July, 1942.

Mr. William J. Donovan,
 Office of Strategic Services,
 Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 29 June, 1942, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy Department and forwarded to Coast Guard Headquarters, relative to the case of Vincent Lossowski (524-092) seaman, second class.

Please be advised that the Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Station, Cleveland, Ohio, has been authorized this date to effect the discharge of Seaman, second class, Lossowski.

Very truly yours,

A. H. SMITH,
 Lieutenant (J.G.), U. S. Coast Guard,
 Acting Chief, Enlisted Assignment Subsection.

Lossowski 7/22
& Navy

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Office of Strategic Services

June 29, 1942

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It is respectfully requested that Vincent Lossowski, now on duty with the U. S. Coast Guard, New West Pier, Cleveland, Ohio, be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to handle work of a highly secret and confidential nature.

This man is particularly qualified for the work we have in mind for him and a prompt notification would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

The Honorable Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Vanderbilt:Foy

WJd

Luxembourg 7041
x 3 file

June 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM

FROM: G. Edward Buxton

TO: Leslie T. Founel

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from Mr. Kimbel on the question of the citizens of Luxembourg now in France and the possibility of getting them out to England or to the U.S.A.

PS

Luxembourg 7041
x visas
x staff

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: WILLIAM A. KIMBEL
TO: COLONEL BUXTON
SUBJECT:

DATE JUNE 24 1942

I discussed with Mr. Dunn the question of the citizens of Luxembourg now in France and the possibility of getting them out to England or to the U.S.A. Mr. Dunn stated that the Department of State would be entirely in favor of such action, provided the technicalities for issuing entry permits into the United States could be met and the necessary visas obtained from the French Government, as well as the transit visas by the Spanish and Portuguese Governments.

He indicated that there would be no way for obtaining a blanket consent for these men to enter this country. They would have to be taken up as individual cases with the Visa Division. This, I am prepared to do, provided necessary information can be obtained concerning these individuals. They would have to make application for entry into this country on the regular forms and then would have to make their own arrangements to obtain visas from the French authorities. Mr. Dunn stated that he was certain that the Spanish Government would not grant transit visas if it became known that those men were to go to England. Also in order to obtain visas and transit visas from these several countries, they would have to be assured that transportation had been provided.

Before I initiate necessary steps with the Visa Division, it might be advisable for us to have a further discussion on the policies and principles involved in this matter.

WAK:K
JUN 25 1942

66-44
2-3-4
J. M. D. R.

Colonel H. M. Sumner
Room 1029 "M" Building
Washington, D. C.

Re: 2nd Lt. Melvin Smith Lord (O-364033),
Infantry Reserve, Armstrong Cork Co.,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Dear Colonel Sumner:

On the date of June 5, confidential letter orders were issued ordering Second Lieutenant Melvin Smith Lord (O-364033), Infantry, to active duty, effective immediately, and assigning him to duty with the Office of the Coordinator of Information, now the Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C.

Since Lieutenant Lord will be on a special assignment for Colonel Donovan, this is to request that all mail or other communications concerning Lieutenant Lord be forwarded to him by Major D. K. E. Bruce, Office of Strategic Services, Q Building, Washington, D. C.

I would appreciate your notifying the proper War Department officers to this effect. Thanking you for your courtesy and with all best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

G. Edward Duxton
Acting Director

Hillirbo


Williamson

Lord, Lt. 6644
X Y M A E

May 30, 1942

Adjutant General's Office
Military Personnel Division
Headquarters, S.O.S.
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Col. R. C. Jordan

Dear Sir:

Lieut. Lord of the Special Activities Branch of the Coordinator of Information has just completed his training for a mission which will require him to go abroad as a civilian.

Lieut. Lord holds a commission as a Second Lieutenant (Serial No. 0364033) in the Infantry Reserve, as a result of his ROTC training at Lehigh University. He has just received orders to report for active duty on June 9, 1942 to the Third Corps Headquarters at Baltimore. These orders were signed by Col. Edwin Butcher, D.S.C., by command of Maj. Gen. Reckord.

It is felt that, in the over-all picture of the war effort, Lieut. Lord may be able to render a greater service upon the above-referred to mission than he might as a Lieutenant on active duty.

It is therefore respectfully requested that Lieut. Melvin S. Lord's orders be revoked and he be assigned to the Office of the Coordinator of Information so that he can carry out this mission.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 30, 1948

Adjutant General's Office
Military Personnel Division
Headquarters, S.O.S.
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Col. R. C. Jordan

Dear Sir:

Lieut. Lord is in the employ of the S.I. Section of the Special Activities Branch of the Coordinator of Information, and has just completed his training for a mission which will require him to go abroad as a civilian.

Lieut. Lord holds a commission as a Second Lieutenant (Serial No. 0364035) in the Infantry Reserve, as a result of his ROTC training at Lehigh University. He has just received orders to report for active duty on June 9, 1948 to the Third Corps Headquarters at Baltimore. These orders were signed by Col. Edwin Butcher, D.S.C., by command of Maj. Gen. Reckord.

It is felt that, in the over-all picture of the war effort, Lieut. Lord may be able to render a greater service upon the above-referred to mission than he might as a lieutenant on active duty.

It is therefore respectfully requested that Lieut. Melvin S. Lord's orders be revoked and he be assigned to the Office of the Coordinator of Information so that he can carry out this mission.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*For a direct report
to Commander Moore 5795
x Navy Dept*

file

April 24, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DOROVAN

From: G. Edward Buxton

I talked with Mr. Pflaum before letting out the administrative order prepared by Commander Moore which I read to you over the telephone and amended in accordance with your instructions. Mr. Pflaum has sent me a copy of his reply to Dr. Langer with Dr. Lewis' memorandum and says that he is sending copies to you in New York.

As you will see, Pflaum insists that the document was not important although marked confidential. Commander Moore and Dr. Langer feel that the reference to the Marcus Island was disturbing to the Navy at a time prior to any Navy release. Mr. Pflaum stresses the fact that the papers had printed the Japanese reports concerning Marcus Island, and that the memorandum involved merely said that there was nothing available on the subject in Washington.

I told Mr. Pflaum that the fact that someone had carelessly dropped this memorandum marked confidential and identified as coming from our office on the street had been a matter of great embarrassment on our part since it was picked up by a sailor and turned in to the Navy Headquarters who forwarded it to Commander Moore in this office. I told him that we had felt it necessary to issue a statement which did not identify him but which used the incident as a general caution to everyone in the organization.

It seems to me that however innocuous the document, the fact that it was marked confidential and came from this office, justifies the order issued and will indicate to the Navy Department that such negligence is instantly followed by action on your part.

Colonel Donovan

-2-

4/24/42

5821
I did not know until just now informed
by one of your secretaries that Mr. Edgar Hoover
returned to us one of our documents concerning
the Spanish Falange which had been issued here and
was found by Mr. Hoover's representative in the gutter.
You probably knew of this latter incident.

Inter-office memo.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

RADIO NEWS ROOM

date April 24 42

To: Mr. James Murphy
From: Irving Pflaum
Subject: For your information.

Copies of these memorandums were also
sent to Colonel Donovan and Colonel
Buxton.

approved

COPY

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. William L. Langer

From: Irving Pilaum

Replying to yours of April 21st, I attach Mr. Barrett's note to me on the subject.

I think it is worth stressing that the paper found in front of the Navy Department actually contained no secret or even confidential information of importance. As Mr. Barrett states in the attached note, these directions are sent by teletype to editors and writers in New York and San Francisco, and for that reason are carefully prepared and edited so that no confidential or secret information gets into them.

I agree with you that the loss of this paper is regrettable. Naturally, I have no accurate explanation as to how it was lost.

You will notice that the paper is dated March 8th. We did not get it from you until April 21st, about 8 weeks later. Does that mean it was held in the Navy Department, or in your office, all that time, or was it found only recently?

If you could give me the date on which it was found and when it was turned over to you, we might be able to find out how and when it was lost.

In any event, many thanks for calling this to our attention.

Encl.

COPY

M E M O R A N D U M

APRIL 24, 1942

FROM: Edward Barrett
 TO: Mr. Irving Pflaum
 SUBJECT: Dr. Langer's memorandum

We are grateful to both Dr. Langer and Commander Moore for calling this matter to our attention.

While we naturally do not like to have any of our papers floating around outside, it is important to note that this paper was not a confidential document and could not have done appreciable harm.

As in the case with any and all material sent on our teletype, great care has been taken to avoid including any confidential information. This teletype copy was marked "Confidential: For Mr. Barnes" only to make certain that it went direct to him and was not posted on the general copy board in New York.

As you know, the really confidential information brought out in our interdepartmental news conferences is kept in a book under lock and key. These notes are merely staff guidances prepared on the basis of conference discussions. Inasmuch as the notes go to various members of our staff, great care has been taken to omit from them anything of a confidential nature. We have gone even further in this direction in recent weeks.

As anyone reading the notes can tell, all secret information has been carefully kept out of them. Dr. Langer says: "A marked passage is particularly compromising. That passage 'MARCUS ISLAND: There is still nothing available on this subject in Washington.' If that statement is the slightest bit compromising in any way, I would appreciate having it explained to me. Practically the same statement was contained in newspaper reports at the time. The sole purpose of the statement was to notify our workers that there was no official Washington confirmation of the Japanese reports of a Marcus Island raid. This statement could have been broadcast to the world without harmful effect.

How the material reached the neighborhood of the Navy Department building, is still a mystery. I personally have not yet had occasion to go near the Navy Department. Nor have I ever had occasion to take these notes outside our office. The

-2-

blue copy found is simply a checking copy which is used to make certain that the original was sent correctly over the teletype. It is generally thrown away after the checking. The marking on this would indicate that I probably marked one item for the attention of one of our writers and sent the copy along to him. However, my memory is not now clear on this matter.

To sum up, we don't like to have any of our papers dropped on the street. However, everything prepared in this office for teletype use or for distribution to staff members is purposely so phrased that no great harm could result even if such an occurrence takes place. I don't need to tell you that our truly confidential information is so protected that it could not get out in this manner.

I am returning herewith both Dr. Langer's memo and the blue copy concerned.

Enclosure

E.W.B.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In reply refer to
FA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1942

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Coordinator of Information and acknowledges the receipt of a letter of April 2, 1942 stating that he has appointed Mr. Elmer W. Lower radio-photograph editor at Cairo at \$4,600 per annum.

The Department of State takes pleasure in advising that Mr. Lower has been attached to the Legation at Cairo and that appropriate instructions have been issued to the Legation concerning his duties and the payment of his salary and allowances. The Legation has been informed that Mr. Lower will be under the immediate direction of Mr. Paul West but that he will perform his work under the general supervision of the Minister. It is understood that all vouchers covering payments to Mr. Lower will be approved by Mr. Paul West or Mr. Theodore A. Morde who have been bonded as certifying officers for the Coordinator of Information at Cairo.

Copies have been furnished: Strom (State Dept);
Fiscal Section; Opsata; Barnes; Newson; and Mygatt

FOR DEFENSE



5 394

April 1, 1942

Honorable G. Horland Shaw
 Assistant Secretary of State
 Department of State
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shaw:

We would like to send Elmer Lower to Cairo to be attached to the American Legation there. He would come under Category #2 as outlined in your letter dated February 23, 1942.

His salary will be \$4,600 a year, to be paid by the American Legation at Cairo--per diem allowance to be \$6.00 within, and \$7.00 outside of, the continental limits of the United States, to terminate upon his arrival at Cairo. We also request that the Legation pay him an allowance for living quarters, heat, fuel and light, of \$30.00 per annum. We will reimburse the State Department in accordance with Section V-45 of its Foreign Service Regulations for all payments made by the Legation in his behalf.

I shall appreciate it if you will notify the American Legation in Cairo about Mr. Lower's status and approximate date of arrival.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

Mr.:

cc: Mr. Stachen
 Mr. Strom (State)
 ✓ Colonel Donovan (a)
 Mr. J. G. Gata
 Mr. D. G. Gata
 Mr. News

Lower 5399
X 728
X Egypt

March 31, 1942

Mr. Elmer W. Lower
Radio Photo Editor
Coordinator of Information
American Legation
Cairo, Egypt

Dear Mr. Lower:

You are hereby authorized to coordinate and exercise full responsibility in technical functions for the Foreign Information Service of the Coordinator of Information within the jurisdiction of the Egypt Division.

You are also authorized to appoint or employ such technical personnel as may be required, subject to my approval and the approval of the Chief of the Egypt Division of this office.

Control of official travel, to such points within the jurisdiction of the Egypt Division as are necessary for you and staff members of the Technical Division under your supervision, will be authorized by Mr. West. You are further authorized to delegate any of the above responsibility, in writing, to one or more subordinates of the technical staff, provided a copy of such delegation of authority is forwarded to this office and a copy to the American Legation in Cairo.

You will be administratively responsible to the Chief of the Egypt Division of the Foreign Information Service of the Coordinator of Information. You are instructed to report frequently and fully to this office on technical matters pertaining to the Foreign Information Service and to cooperate with the Radio Technical Division and with other branches of the office of the Coordinator of Information.

You are to report to the Chief of the Egypt Division of the Foreign Information Service of the Coordinator of Information and to the United States Minister in Cairo, Egypt for their instructions in addition. You are expected to cooperate fully with them and it is expected that they will assist you by aiding with such services as you are authorized to render.

Mr. Elmer Lower

-2-

In addition to your salary, you will receive an allowance of \$200 per annum for living quarters, heat, fuel and light in accord with State Department Order No. 954 dated July 11, 1941. This post allowance falls under Class IV, Group 2 of Appendix II, and will be paid by the American Legation at Cairo.

You are expected to give full cooperation to any other representatives of this office who may be in touch with you or who may be assigned to that area for any other branches of this organization.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

cc: Secretary of State
Colonel Donovan (2)
Mr. Nick Stalcen
Mr. Thomas Early
Mr. David Bruce
Mr. Wm. E. Riebel
Mr. Harold Ginzburg
Mr. C.W. Brown
Mr. Ralph Bailey
Mr. H. D. Lawson (2)

do

Coordinator of Information
INTEROFFICE MEMO

Luget 4707
X Siberia
X Airfield
SECRET
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FROM: Russell H. Dorr

DATE June 5, 1942

TO: James Murphy

SUBJECT: Report on East Siberian Airfields and Seaplane Anchorages

I enclose herewith for inclusion in the Report on East Siberian Airfields and Seaplane Anchorages forwarded to you sometime ago, revised pages on the following:

1. Airport Description on Anadyr
2. Airport Description on Markovo

These pages are to be inserted in the tabulation on Airport Descriptions. In order that we may keep track of the disposition of the obsolete pages, I would appreciate it if they could be returned to me.

R. H. D.

Enclosures

Anadyr

AIRPORT DESCRIPTION

	City	State	Country	Airport	Class																					
	Novo Marinsk		U.S.S.R		1	2	3	4																		
LOCATION	Lat: 64.48.49N Long: 177.22.30E Magnetic Variation: 6.40E(32) Alt: Distance and Direction from city: Landmarks: ...Near beach of Anadyr Bay..(14).....																									
LANDING AREA	Size: 2000 meters (14) Shape: All way field: Surface: Sand and gravel (14) Adequate for landplanes in summer (13) Expansionability: Runways: Markings:																									
OBSTRUCTIONS																									
LIGHTING	Rotating Beacon: Color: Size: R.P.M. Height: Flashing Beacon: Color: Size: Code: Height: Boundary: Contact: Range: Flood: Obstruction:																									
COMMUNICATIONS	Telephone: Telegraph: Teletype: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Location</th> <th>Call Sign</th> <th>Trans. Frequencies & Emission Rec.</th> <th>Power</th> <th>Operating Agency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RADIO (18)</td> <td>64.49.30 N</td> <td>UIF</td> <td>127, 14286, 425, 454, 475, 500</td> <td>3 kw</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>177.22 E</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> XXXXXX Type: A1, A2 (18)									Location	Call Sign	Trans. Frequencies & Emission Rec.	Power	Operating Agency	RADIO (18)	64.49.30 N	UIF	127, 14286, 425, 454, 475, 500	3 kw			177.22 E				
	Location	Call Sign	Trans. Frequencies & Emission Rec.	Power	Operating Agency																					
RADIO (18)	64.49.30 N	UIF	127, 14286, 425, 454, 475, 500	3 kw																						
	177.22 E																									
FACILITIES FOR AIRCRAFT	Hangars: ...Base for 2 landplanes in 1936 (328)..... Repair Facilities: ...see remarks..... Servicing & Storage Facilities: only 200 kg in 1936 (414) Tank Capacity: Underground: Fuel (Normal): Quan: Oct. Rating: Quan: Oct. Rating: Oil (Normal): Quan: Grad: Quan: Grad: Weather Service:																									

W-344, AC, Rev. 9/23/41

FACILITIES FOR PERSONNEL	Accommodations: Restaurant (212) Summer population of Novo-Marinsk (1936) was 1500-1700 (212) Camp Sites: Provisions: Fish packing plant (212) Hospitals and First Aid: Railroads: none Sidings:
TRANSPORTATION	Highways: Waterways: On Anadyr. ex. near mouth of Anadyr. River. Nearest Seaport: Some port facilities, including port rail track (212). Service from airport to city:
ELECTRIC POWER	Location of Plant: Anadyr (Novo-Marinsk) Source of Fuel: coal and wind. Capacity KW: 165,000 kw-hrs. (323) Normal Requirements KW: Frequency: Phase: Voltage (Power) (Light) (150,000 kw-hrs. are produced by local coal and wind)
WEATHER	Prevailing Winds: Seasons usable: Precipitation: Temperature: Visibility:
COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS	Airlines: Types of Planes:
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND OPERATIONS	Bomb Dumps: Revetments and Dispersal Areas: Army Detachments: Air Units Stationed at field: Observation: Pursuit: Light Bombardment: Heavy Bombardment:
REMARKS	Two P-5 planes based here in 1936. Has served as a base for the Chukotsk Air Group since (328) (212) (53). Repair shop under construction in 1940 "in Chukotsk region" possibly located here (339) Reports are conflicting as to the exact location of this field. Location in the Intelligence Handbook of the U.S.S.R. Air Force is given as 60 40 N and 178 E. The latitude is obviously in error. The tabulation "Preliminary Intelligence on Russian Air Routes" gives position of 64 48 N and 177 30 E. This tallies fairly well with the position of the Coast and Ship Radio Station position of 64 49 30 N and 177 22 E as listed by the Soviet Government with the International Telecommunication Union in May 1941.

W-480, A.C.

Markovo

AIRPORT DESCRIPTION

	City	State	Country	Airport	Class			
					1	2	3	4
LOCATION	Lat: 64.41 N	Long: 170.25 E	U. S. S. R.					
	Magnetic Variation:							
	Alt:							
	Distance and Direction from city:							
LANDING AREA	Landmark:							
	Size: Shape: All way field:							
	Surface:							
	Expandability:							
OBSTRUCTIONS	Runways: A landing field exists here (9) (10). See remarks.							
	Markings:							
							
							
LIGHTING	Rotating Beacon: Color: Size: R.P.M. Height:							
	Flashing Beacon: Color: Size: Code: Height:							
	Boundary: Contact: Range:							
	Flood: Obstruction:							
COMMUNICATIONS	Telephone: Telegraph: Teletype:							
	RADIO	Location	Call Sign	Trans. Frequencies & Emission Rec.		Power	Operating Agency	
FACILITIES FOR AIRCRAFT	Radio Range:							
							
	Repair Facilities:							
	Servicing & Storage Facilities:							
Fuel (Normal): Quant: Tank Capacity: Underground:								
Oil (Normal): Quant: Oct. Ratings:								
Weather Service: Grades: Quant: Grades:								

W-4833, AC., Rev. 9/23/41

Marko o

FACILITIES
FOR
PERSON
NELTRANS
PORTA
TIONELECTRIC
POWER

WEATHER

COMMER-
CIAL OP-
ERATIONSMILITARY
INSTAL-
LATIONS
AND OPER-
ATIONS

REMARKS

TYPE
OPERATOR

SOURCE

Accommodations:

Camp Sites:

Provisions:

Hospitals and First Aid:

Railroads:

Highways:

Waterways:

Nearest Seaport:

Service from airport to city:

Location of Plant:

Capacity KW:

Frequency:

Phase:

Source of Fuel:

Normal Requirements KW:

Voltage (Power)

(Light)

Seasons usable:

Prevailing Winds:

Precipitation:

Temperature:

Visibility:

Airlines:

Types of Planes:

Bomb Dumps:

Revolments and Dispersal Areas:

Army Detachments:

Air Units Stationed at field:

Observation:

Pursuit:

Light Bombardment:

Heavy Bombardment:

On routes of the Chukotak air group, which uses landplanes in summer (258)(328). Existence of land field inferred. A small town of the same name is located about 25 miles north of Blagoveshchensk on the Amur River (377). Reports that Markovo is equipped with underground hangars. (see Intelligence Handbook) may refer to this Markovo.

"Intelligence Handbook" and "Preliminary Intelligence" give approximate location as 64.40 N 170.45 E, however.

Customs:

Date:

W-4833, A.C.

Luget 4701
Siberia
air field

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION**INTEROFFICE MEMO** *file***FROM:** Russell H. Dorr**DATE:** March 9, 1942**TO:** Colonel Donovan**SUBJECT:** Siberian Airport Inquiry

It has been suggested that Colonel Luget, French Air Attache at Moscow until the fall of France and now active in the Free French Movement might be able to supply useful information on Far Eastern Siberian air fields. Free French Headquarters in New York advises that Colonel Luget is in London. I suggest therefore that the attached cablegram be sent in code to the London office.

Attachment (1)

SECRET

Low, R. M. 4/19/42
 x Man
 Service Command

L

April 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Subject: Captain Robert Melvin Low, A.U.S.

1. It is requested that Captain Robert Melvin Low, A.U.S., Serial No. C-902210, now assigned to the Army Air Forces, be transferred and assigned to the C.O.I. Service Command.
2. Captain Low has had considerable experience of a nature that makes him particularly valuable to this organization, and he will be utilized in connection with a secret program of operations that has been authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the Army. This officer has also received specialized training during the time that he was with this organization in civilian capacity. His special fitness for the important work now being developed by this unit is believed to be such as to warrant his release from his present assignment.
3. It is requested that this transfer be made effective immediately.
4. The assignment of this officer should be changed against the allotment of commissioned personnel made to the C.O.I. Service Command in letter dated February 22, 1942, signed by the Secretary of War.

William J. Donovan
 COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

GHW:hp

SECRET

Low-ROBT 4192

SECRETCOPY

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 2nd, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL LONOVAN
SUBJECT: MR. ROBERT LOW

O. K.
W. J. D.

I have decided to engage Mr. Low for SO. He has had experience in the territory where I feel we should have a permanent representative and a school established for activities in Turkey and the Balkans. He knows the Middle East, has been there as a war correspondent accredited to the British Field Army, and still has this assignment if we judge that this should be his cover which I doubt.

Mr. Low has been offered a commission from the Air Corps and also from an armored division, but, of course, if he accepts, he would have to remain in their employ.

I propose to have him go through the full course in Toronto, beginning February 15th and then to send him out to the Middle East, with headquarters in Cairo, to organize SO operations whenever needed in Turkey, the Balkans, Syria, and even Persia, a country which he knows.

I propose to put him on the payroll with a pay equivalent to that of a Captain and get him started right away.

I believe that it would be highly advisable to obtain a commission for Mr. Low as that would be his best cover

-2-

on our assignment, as we should bear in mind that working in conjunction with the British, a man not in uniform is at a decided disadvantage. He could be attached to one of the existing military missions in Cairo, or any other of our representations in that territory.

Robert A. Solborg,
Lt. Colonel, General Staff

Approved:

William J. Donovan

file

Pers 3616 MI

First Endorsement

June 16, 1942.

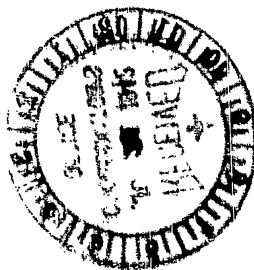
From: The Chief of Naval Personnel.
To: The Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
Subject: Chauncey M. Lottat, Lieutenant Commander USNR,
date of entrance on active pay roll.

1. Forwarded for appropriate action.
2. The Office of the Coordinator of Information
has been informed of this reference of their letter by a copy
of this endorsement.

RANDALL JACONS,
The Chief of Naval Personnel.

L. W. Dunton, Jr.,
By direction.

Copy to:
Coordinator of Information



LouTTIF 1012

x houl

May 13, 1942

Chief of the Bureau of
Navigation
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to confirm a telephone conversation between your office and the office of the Coordinator of Information, in which it was agreed that Chauncy M. Louttit would be released from this office to permit him to assume his duties as Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

LouTTIT 10/2
x hairy

G. M. Louttit

Dr. Louttit came with the Psychology Division in the capacity of special research assistant. His former association was with the University of Indiana as Director of the Psychological Clinic and Associate Professor of Psychology. He received his Ph.D. from Yale in 1928, and although his field of specialization is clinical psychology he has had a broad background in the whole field of human relations. Recognition of his professional status by his colleagues is indicated by his present holding of the Secretaryship of the American Association for Applied Psychology. His duties in the Psychology Division of G-1 consist chiefly of the supervision of all special research studies.

He also is a Lieut. Commander in the Naval Reserves and spent a year attached to the Naval Medical School.

12/5/41

Mr. Murphy:

I have made a copy of this for my
files. Thank you.

C. D. Dillon

file

JAMES P. BAXTER, Rrd

1012
LOUTTIT, CHAUNCEY

12-5-41

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

DEC 5 1941

DEC 4 1941

My dear Colonel Donovan:

This is with further reference to your letter of November 19, 1941, concerning Lieutenant Commander Chauncey McKinley Louttit, U. S. Naval Reserve.

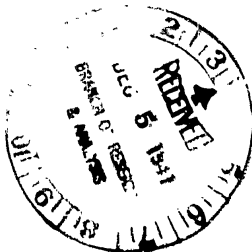
At the present time, the Department does not contemplate ordering Lieutenant Commander Louttit to active duty. Should orders to duty be planned for this officer, you will be consulted by the Navy Department before such orders become effective.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.



LOUTTIT, CHAUNCEY M

NAVY

November 10, 1941

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Navy.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Mr. Chauncey M. Louttit has been employed in my office as a Special Research Assistant where he is carrying on work of importance to the National Defense.

It has come to my attention that he holds an inactive commission as Lieutenant Commander D-V (S) in the United States Naval Reserve. Should Mr. Louttit be called to active service, I would appreciate it if consideration could be given to detailing him to my office for the purpose of carrying on his work.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

GDD:DA

3 his fellow is the 3rd
fellow in our Psychology
Division. ~~It~~ He is at grade
P 6 - \$3 600 is important
to the work of the Division
(CD).

Lowenstein - 984

December 30, 1941

Lt. John I. Griffes
War Department General Staff
Military Intelligence Division
Washington, D. C.

Re: 101-Lowenstein

Dear Lieutenant Griffes:

Thank you for your memorandum about Mr. Karl Lowenstein. We had received previous notice about this man from Mr. McCloy and other sources.

Our Research Section did not feel that there was a place where he could be used. We are keeping him in mind, however, and may want to get in touch with him later.

Yours very truly,

J. R. Murphy

Murphy:Foy

DEC 27 1941

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: William L. Langer

DATE December 27, 1941

TO: Mr. Murphy

SUBJECT:

Since the attached material came to us with a note from the Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, I think you might want to reply to it.

Loewenstein has been in to see both Baxter and myself and it is conceivable that some use might be made of him. I think, however, there is nothing to be done at the present time and nothing in particular that you need to do about it.

William L. Langer
William L. Langer
Director of Research

Attachment

In reply refer to:
MID 201-Loewenstein,
Karl.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

DEC 9 1941

December 2, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION:

Subject: Personnel.

Herewith inclosed are bibliographical notes of Mr. Karl Loewenstein, professor at Amherst College, which were forwarded to this office by Mr. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, as a man whose services might possibly be of value in national defense. The notes are forwarded to you at the suggestion of Major Preston Goodfellow of this Division.

For the Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

John F. Greffen
JOHN F. GREFFEN,
First Lieutenant, Infantry,
Assistant Personnel Officer, G-2.

d1

1 incl.
Bibliographical Notes.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOV 30 1941

November 28, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

I am sending you a letter which I have received from Lew Douglas in which he refers to Professor Karl Loewenstein of Amherst. Loewenstein, I am told, is a very able teacher with both a scholarly and practical background, having practiced law and taught. Maybe he could be of some value in your organization. He is highly thought of at Amherst but he is quite restive about doing anything more direct than he is in the present situation.

J2
JOHN J. McCLOY
Assistant Secretary of War

Enc.
Bibliographical Note of
Karl Loewenstein

Bibliographical Note

Karl Loewenstein

Born in Munich, Germany, on November 9, 1891.

1897-1907: Elementary School and Humanistisches Gymnasium in Munich.

1907-1910: In business in Munich, London and New York.

1910-1914: Studies in law, political science, history, philosophy at the Universities of Munich (5 semesters), Paris (1 semester), Heidelberg (1 semester), and Berlin (1 semester).

1914: Passed final University Juridical examination in Munich which confers the degree of "Referendar" (equivalent to B.L.).

1914-1918: Military service (Western Front in France, infantry). Service in War Administration in Munich.

1917: Passed Final Juridical Examination of State in Munich with distinction, with qualification for the career of a judge and for the admission to the Bar.

May 28, 1918: Admitted to Bar of Munich.

April 30, 1919: Passed examination for the degree of Doctor of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law at the University of Munich (doctor-thesis qualified "summa cum laude".)

1919-1933: Attorney-at-law practising in the High Courts and Court of Appeal of Munich, and the Supreme Court of Bavaria. Extensive legal practice especially in International Law, Foreign Law and Civil Law. Established one of the best known law offices of Munich. Legal practice extending to England, France, Italy, Austria and other European countries.

Since 1917: Writer in the field of German and Comparative Government, International Law, Political Theory and History.

1931-1933: Lecturer (Privatdozent) in Theory of the State, German and Comparative Government and International Law at the University of Munich.

1934-1936: Associate Professor of Political Science, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

1936: Visiting Professor, University of Colorado, Law School Summer term.

-2-

Since 1936: Professor of Political Science, Amherst College

1937: International Congress of Comparative Law, The Hague (Holland) two addresses

1938: Visiting Professor, University of California, Berkeley. Summer term

1939: Guggenheim Fellow

April 1939: Naturalized as American Citizen

June 1939: Member of the Massachusetts Bar

1941 February-September: Research trip to South America as Guggenheim Fellow.

Languages: English, German, French, Spanish, Italian
Reading knowledge of Portuguese, Swedish, Dutch.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS (IN ENGLISH)

1. Autocracy versus Democracy in Contemporary Europe, American Political Science Review, Volume XXIV, (1935) 671-693; 765-784.
2. Law in the Third Reich, Yale Law Journal Volume XIV, (1936), 779-815.
3. Monarchy Gains Lost Ground in Europe, Social Science, Volume XI, (1936), 201-215.
4. The Dictatorship of Napoleon the First, South Atlantic Quarterly, Volume XXXV, (1936), 298-318.
5. Dictatorship and the German constitution: 1933-1937, Chicago Law Review, Volume IV, (1937), 557-574.
6. Militant Democracy and Fundamental Rights, American Political Science Review, Volume XXXI, (1937), 417-432; 638-658.
7. Occupational Representation and the Idea of an Economic Parliament, Social Science, Volume XII, (1937), 420-432.
8. Opposition and Public Opinion under the Dictatorship of Napoleon the First, Social Research, Volume IV, (1937), 461-477.
9. Legislative Control of Political Extremism in European Democracies, Columbia Law Review, Volume XXXVIII, (1938), 691-822; 725-774. (Also published in French in: Revue du Droit Public, Vol. LV (1938), nos. 2,3,4.)
10. The Balance between Legislative and Executive Power: a Study in Comparative Constitutional Law, Chicago Law Review, Volume V, (1938), 565-608.
11. Hitler's Germany. The Nazi Background to War, The Macmillan Company, 1st ed., New York, 1939, viii & 176 pages; 2nd ed., 1940, xi & 230 pages.
12. The Demise of the French Constitution of 1875, American Political Science Review, Volume XXXIV, (1940), 867-895.
13. Germany and Central Europe, in: Governments of Continental Europe, edited by James T. Shotwell, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1940, 280-569.
14. The Influence of Symbols on Politics, in: Paol and Roucek, Introduction to Politics, Thomas and Crowell Company, New York, 1941, 62-84.

Professor Karl Loewenstein

List of publications (in German)

- (1) Ueber Volksabstimmungen bei Gebietsaenderungen, in
Annalen des Deutschen Reichs, Munich 1917 49 p.
- (2) Das Problem des Foederalismus in Grossbritannien, in
Annalen des Deutschen Reichs, Munich 1931 95 p.
- (3) Volk und Parlament nach der Staatsauffassung der
franzoesischen Nationalversammlung, Munich 1923 XXXIX and 377 p.
- (4) Die Britischen Parlamentswahlen im November 1923,
Munich 1923 34 p.
- (5) Zur Soziologie der parlamentarischen Repraesentation in
England vor der ersten Reformbill, in
Erinnerungsgabe fuer Max Weber, Vol. II, Munich 1923 25 p.
- (6) Zur Soziologie der parlamentarischen Repraesentation in
England nach der grossen Reform: Das Zeitalter der
Parlamentssouveraenitaet (1832-1867), in
Archiv fuer Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik,
Vol. 51, Tuebingen 1924 94 p.
- (7) Minderheitsregierung in Grossbritannien, Munich 1926 71 p.
- (8) Das heutige Verfassungsrecht des britischen Weltreichs,
in: Jahrbuch des oeffentlichen Rechts, Vol. XVII, Tuebin-
gen 1926 93 p.
- (9) Die Magna Charta des britischen Weltreichs, in:
Archiv des oeffentlichen Rechts, Vol. 12 (New series)
Tuebingen 1927 37 p.
- (10) Die Rechtsguelteigkeit der Neuregelung der Biersteuer-
entschaedigung. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Lehre vom
Verfassungsgesetz, in:
Archiv des oeffentlichen Rechts, Vol. 13 (New Series)
Tuebingen 1927 25 p.
- (11) Erscheinungsformen der Verfassungsaenderung,
Tuebingen 1931 XVIII and 308 p.
- (12) Zur Verfassungsmassigkeit der Notverordnungen
vom Juli und August 1931, in:
Archiv des oeffentlichen Rechts, Vol. 20 (New Series)
Tuebingen 1932 34 p.
- (13) Verfassungsleben in Grossbritannien 1924-1932, in:
Jahrbuch des oeffentlichen Rechts, Vol. XX,
Tuebingen 1932 124 p.
- (14) Eine Verfassung im Mikroskop: Staatsrechtliche

-2-

Betrachtungen zu den Verfassungswirren in Andorra, in:
Zeitschrift fuer oeffentliches Recht, Vol. XIV,
Vienna 1934

27 p.

(15) Die Diktatur Napoleons des Ersten
Zeitschrift fuer oeffentliches Recht, Vol. XVI,
Vienna 1936

33 p.

November 20, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

I am sending you a letter which I have received from Lew Douglas in which he refers to Professor Karl Loewenstein of Amherst. Loewenstein, I am told, is a very able teacher with both a scholarly and practical background, having practiced law and taught. Maybe he could be of some value in your organization. He is highly thought of at Amherst but he is quite reticent about doing anything more direct than he is in the present situation.

(SIGNED) JOHN J. McCLOY

JOHN J. McCLOY
Assistant Secretary of War

Enc.
Bibliographical Note of
Karl Loewenstein